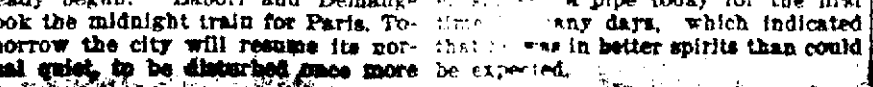


WHOLE NO. 2108

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the defendant into a construction of the law that portends for this distracted country a future of Rennes as a ringing in the ears of the respondents as they proclaim today a crime against justice, and the defendant does not conduce to a sober turning of such a momentous problem.

Turning, then, to the concrete events of the day, this is what has happened: if deeper passion may have killed sympathy for Dreyfus in the public mind, a this last ordeal it is not begrudged to his wife. The day has been a greater trial to her than to her husband.



LONDON, Sept. 11.—Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis, Viscount Clifden died today in his seventy-first year.

BALTIMORE (Md.), Sept. 11.—Chief justice Charles E. Roberts of the Fifth judicial District is dead at his home in Westminster, aged fifty-seven years.

The Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox won the St. Leger, with Lord William Beresford's Calman second.

Sir Julian Pauncefoot's new title to Baron Pauncefoot of Preston, Gloucestershire.

THE GLADYS AGAIN

Bonnie Dundee Again Defeated in the First-Class Yacht Race.

THE REGATTA A GREAT SUCCESS

List of the Winning Boats—How the Myrtle and Hea and Clubs Entered Friends.

Another Regatta Day has come and gone and this was even more successfully celebrated than the last, which is saying a good deal. At the Myrtle and Hea and club-houses the members vied with each other in doing the most for their guests. Both houses were gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and palm leaves interspersed with the club colors. The ceiling of the Hea and clubroom was an especially artistic piece of work and showed plainly the handiwork of some of the club's lady friends. Ice cream and cakes, with lemonade and other good things, were dispensed bountifully by both clubs and partaken of with the greatest impartiality by all. The Hea and boys and girls at the Myrtle ice cream and danced to the Myrtle music just as freely as they did at their own house, and the Myrtle boys and girls returned the compliment in the same spirit. In fact, it might have been one club with two houses but for the prevailing colors and the races between the two. When these took place and the honor of the club was at stake, it was different—till the race was over. Both club-houses were packed with visitors the livelong day, dancing being kept up at both with very slight intermissions.

On the waterfront a dense mass of humanity lined all points of vantage along the wharves, filled all the chairs provided on the Pacific Mail wharf, and occupied all the vacant space on the big steamship Lennox, moored alongside. The Government band occupied the poop-deck of this vessel and discoursed lively music throughout the day, especially about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the transport Columbia came in and anchored out in the stream, the band of the Thirty-fourth Infantry on board furnishing additional music.

THE RACES.

The first was the five-oared whale-boat race, course spar buoy and return. Harry Evans' Moanua and the plibot were the only entries. The latter had the advantage going out but on the return were overhauled by the Moanua crew which won a closely contested race. The time of the winning boat was 18 minutes, 10 seconds.

Next came the senior 6-oared sliding-seat barge; course, from judges' stand out the channel to spar buoy, passing on port side, thence back to start; the entries being Myrtle and Hea and boats. This was the event of the day. The Hea and took the water first and got a good start, increasing their lead at the lighthouse to about a length. This they kept on increasing till the first half of the course was rowed. A bad turn, however, allowed the Myrtles to close up much of the gap and a splendid race ensued on the homeward trip, neither boat having much the advantage until opposite the boat-houses, when the Hea ands made a surprising spurt, and by the time the line was crossed had put a clear half-dozen lengths of daylight between the other boat. The Myrtles were done up and could not respond when the Hea ands spurred. Time, 12:27 2-5.

The "Old-Timers" race did not come off owing to objections to the make-up of the Myrtle crew. The judges declared no race, but the Myrtle crew went over the course just for practice.

Next to the barge race, interest centered in the first-class yacht race between the Gladys and Bonnie Dundee. It was just 10:42 when Starter Wilson's pistol cracked as the yachts crossed the line, the Bonnie leading by about 10 seconds. At the bell buoy the Gladys had caught up and passed her competitor. She reached the Waikiki stakeboat at 11:19, a minute and a half ahead of the Bonnie. The Gladys passed the bell buoy on the return at 11:35 and the Bonnie Dundee one minute later. Both yachts were becalmed for a time off the harbor, but at the second turn off Pearl Harbor the Gladys was four minutes behind the Bonnie, the latter's time being 12:42. She made this up, however, before the entrance to the channel was reached, passing the bell buoy ahead of the Bonnie some four minutes. She crossed the line 5 minutes, 40 seconds ahead of the Bonnie, having beaten President Dole's yacht twice in one week over the same course in different weather. T. W. Hobron sailed the Gladys and Judge Wilcox the Bonnie Dundee.

The second-class yacht race was between the Helene and Hawaii, the latter sailed by L. A. Thurston and the former by Harry Whittier. It was a close race to the bell buoy, but from there the Helene forced ahead and soon led the Hawaii by 5 or 6 minutes, beating her in by 14 minutes, 54 seconds.

Three boats started in the 6-oared canoe race, Waikiki, Liliu and Kaka-

ako, the second one taking the lead and holding it to the finish. Time, 7 minutes, 50 1/2 seconds.

In the third-class yacht race the starters and their time is given as follows: Myrtle, 2:21:43; Poki, 2:48:31; Abbie M., 2:52:30; Edith L., 2:54:53; Volante, 3:15:20.

The diving contest was won by Kuluwa, who remained under water 1 minute and 2 seconds. He also took the half-mile swimming race in 14:13 1/2, there being no one to swim against him.

The 100-yard swimming race went to Dan Renear, without opposition, in 1 minute and 1 second.

There were five starters in the steamer-boats race, the Mauna Loa's boat coming in first in 13:33 and the Keauhou second.

The sailing canoe race was captured by Kakaako with Kanohioleale second.

The yacht Norna's crew took the 4-oared dingy race in good shape, but there was a long delay in the start, and it is doubtful whether anybody concerned has yet found out what sort of a boat should be allowed to enter in a dingy race.

The Myrtles and Hea ands were both represented in the 6-oared sliding-seat barge, for members of clubs who have not rowed in any race outside of a club. It was won by the Myrtles in 13 minutes, 38 1/2 seconds, against 14:11 for the Hea and boat.

Five of the 2-oared shoreboats showed up out of the twelve entered, the Erin taking first money, Mayflower second and Benicia third.

MATTERS ON MAUI

Teachers in Haleakala Crater.

This September Monthly of the Makawao Literary Society—Catalogue Sell Well at Auction.

MAUI, Sept. 18, 1899.—During Thursday evening, the 14th, the September "Literary" of the Makawao society took place at the residence of F. W. Hardy of Makawao. Perfect weather and the light of a brilliant moon attracted people even from Spreckelsville and Kahului, as well as from the different localities of Makawao district. The following program was rendered:

Music.....Maunaloa Seminary Girls Series of Tableaux from the drawings of C. D. Gibson.

1. "A dream."
2. "This can happen" (the American father may be amazed at finding his English son-in-law not an undesirable article).
3. "A Little Story" (told by a slavee).
4. "The Old Tune."
5. "The Last Day of Summer."
6. "That Delicious Moment" (When you find you are asked to take into dinner the girl who yesterday refused you).
7. "Their Presence of Mind" (They had been in their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock).
8. Puzzle (Find the wife of the man telling the story).

Music.....Seminary Girls Farce in one act—"The Widow's Proposals."

Widow Bedott.....W. O. Aiken

Tim Crane.....F. W. Hardy

Elder Sniffles.....F. W. Hardy

Music.....Seminary Girls Refreshments.

The tableaux were applauded, the music encored and the farce created laughter.

Miss Cook and Baber of Chicago who have been so prominent in the last Summer School, made a trip into the crater of Haleakala during the week. A party composed of Misses Cook, Baber, Simpson and Steele, Messrs. D. D. Baldwin and C. W. Baldwin started from Maunaloa Seminary, Tuesday morning. They spent Tuesday night at "Craigieles." Wednesday night in the crater, and returned to the Seminary early Thursday evening, delighted with their excursion.

On the 15th, at Puuomalei, Makawao, 100 head of cows were sold at auction by L. von Tempky. The prices brought for milch cows ranged all the way from \$18 to \$70 per head.

A. Enos & Co. of Walluku are not to deliver the 4000 head of cattle recently sold to Gear, Lansing & Co. until January 1, 1900.

Miss Annie Smith, formerly a teacher at Maunaloa Seminary, is now matron of Weston Hall, Northfield Seminary, Kahului—Sailed, Sept. 13, the brigantine Geneva, Andrew Aas master, for Tacoma, in ballast.

Weather: Very warm and dry.

NO REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Pardo, the Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela, this evening, in response to a cablegram sent by him, received a message from the Foreign Office of Venezuela, saying:

"The news of a new outbreak in Venezuela, published yesterday, is without foundation."

George H. Williams has sold this Kanmama property, near Hilo, for \$11,000 to J. S. Canario. This is good sugar or cane land.

BRITISH CABINET

Will Place a Time Limit for a Conference at Cape Town.

VIRTUALLY AN ULTIMATUM SENT

Report That British and Boers Have Already Come into Conflict on the Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet council here today attracted greater public attention than any meeting of the Ministers for years past.

A well-dressed crowd of 2000 to 3000 people impatiently thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going in the hope of obtaining a glimmering of the outcome of the momentous meeting. The generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the Ministers wishing their advice.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary, were the first arrivals among the officials, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the army; General Sir Redvers Buller, who, it is said, will have the field command in the event of a war with the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the lord president of the local Government Board, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor who passed unnoticed.

As showing the importance of the meeting of the council, Under Secretaries Wyndham of the War Department, and Broderick of the Foreign Office, were summoned to attend. By 10 o'clock all the Cabinet Ministers were present. It was reported that Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, would not agree with some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and there was some talk of a split.

The first indication of the possible decision of the Cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the "tone" recovered on the report that the Ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the Government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town. It is too early yet, however, to give this as definite information of the action contemplated or taken.

The Ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation.

Although the Foreign Office has not given out a statement the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present and that a time limit will be placed for a conference at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, (South Africa), Sept. 7.—It is reported here tonight that Boers and British troops have come into collision on the frontier between the Transvaal and British Bechuanaland, west of Pretoria. The news caused intense excitement and much foreboding in Cape Town, for the peace party here fears that even one incident in the embittered state of feeling may provoke war.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end tonight. The election of a commander-in-chief, which it was supposed would be settled only after a warm contest, was conducted and carried out in the most peaceable manner imaginable. Colonel Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., was unanimously elected to the highest office of the organization, after Judge Leo Rassieur of St. Louis had declined to be a candidate.

KANSAS MEN AT HONGKONG.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Sept. 6.—A cablegram to the Star from Hongkong, dated today, says: "The United States transport Tartar, with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment aboard, arrived here this morning. All well."

The Tartar left Manila Sunday and will stop next at Nagasaki on its way to San Francisco.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, in krippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Bloodless Girls

Doctors have given the Greek name Anemia, meaning "bloodlessness" to a disease which is much more prevalent among young women than is generally believed. In its early stages the disease is not marked by any decided symptoms and often makes considerable advance before its presence is noticed. An unusual feeling of fatigue after slight exercise, breathless and pallor are the first noticeable signs. In anemia the blood becomes thin, the heart flabby, the skin pale and waxy. If the disease become chronic (persistent anemia) it often results fatally. The one successful method of treating this disease is to build up the blood. The best blood builder in the world is



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

This remedy has cured more cases of anemia than all others combined.

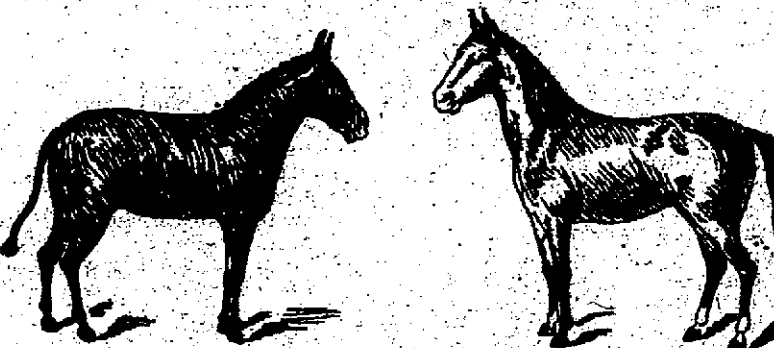
Miss Cordelia Moore, of Malone, N. Y., writes recently, has been a long invalid from palpitation of the heart and weakness of the blood. In speaking of this experience she said:

"I was in a terrible condition. I could not eat. My face was ghastly white, and my hands were almost transparent. I was so weak it was utterly impossible for me to go up stairs."

"I met a friend who spoke of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advised me to try them. Before the first box was used I began to regain my appetite and rest better generally. I bought six more boxes and took them. I grew strong rapidly and gained in flesh. I became better in every way. I never felt better in my life than now, and consider myself cured. I cannot say too much regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—From the Gazette, Malone, N. Y.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



Ex Martha Davis:

A large invoice of young, broken stock, consisting of

Oregon Mules (All Sizes)

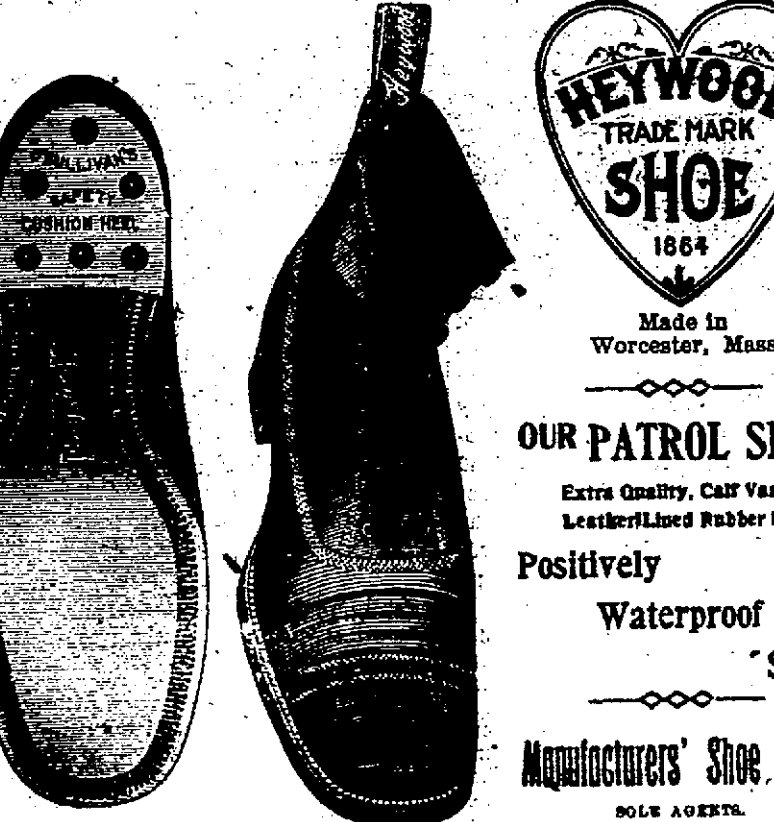
Buggy Horses,

Wagon Horses,

Dray Horses.

This stock will be sold at low figures as a large shipment is in transit.

G. SCHUMAN,
FORT STREET.



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. BURK, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mail Order Department

Write for prices and descriptions of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN-
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY,

GLASS, CUTLERY AND KITCHEN-
UTENSILS, including STOVE, \$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns,

56 pieces.....\$7.99

Fine Blown Tumblers.....75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers.....50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glassware and House-

Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.

GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIG-

ERATORS.

BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS

OIL STOVES.

PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Eczema.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Rheumatism, Gout, and all the causes of the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the system, it is a most delicate and effective remedy.

The Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 125c.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of four-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Preparing, Messrs. L. D. COOK and M. L. COOK, Proprietors, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

—Sole Agents, London, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are stamped on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, 111 BONGOLU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waialea Sugar Mill Co.

The Kohala Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

AT SEAMAN'S CLUB

Great Gathering on the Water-
front Last Evening.

HALL FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

Mrs. Montague Turner and Others
Presented a Posing Program—
Song by the Sailors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Very nearly two hundred people crowded into the hall of the Seaman's Club at the foot of Nuuanu street last evening, the occasion being the semi-monthly concert and entertainment given by the club to seafaring men in the harbor and friends of the institution generally. Several captains of vessels in the harbor were present, and the audience for the most part was composed of sailors.

The entertainment opened with a piano selection and three violin solos, very well rendered. Next came an assortment of music on various instruments by Mr. Slingerland, a member of one of the Artillery batteries in town, which brought down the house. Then followed a clog dance by Mr. Mooney, the janitor of the club, and a chalk talk on lighthouses by W. H. Tubbs. Songs by Miss Florence Pugsley and Mr. Campbell of the Helen Brewer and club-swinging by Frank Atherton came next, the entertainment being closed with a song from Mrs. Montague Turner, which delighted everyone.

Light refreshments were then served and before dispersing everybody present joined in singing the following old favorite of seafaring folk:

SAILING.

Ye have hot, my lads, the wind blows free;
A pleasant gale is on our lee,
And soon across the ocean clear
Our gallant bark shall bravely steer;
But ere we start from England's shore
Tonight
A song we'll sing for home and beauty bright.

CHORUS.

Then here's to the sailor and here's to the
hearts so true,
Who will think of him upon the waters blue,
Sailing sailing over the bounding main;
For many a stormy wind shall blow
ere Jack comes home again.
Sailing, sailing over the bounding main;
For many a stormy wind shall blow
ere Jack comes home again.
The sailor's life is bold and free;
His home on the rolling sea,
And never heart more true or brave
Than he who launches on the wave;
Afar he speeds in distant climes to roam;
With loud song he rides the sparkling foam.
The tide is flowing with the gale;
Ye have hot, my lads, set every sail.
The harbor bar we soon shall cheer,
Farewell once more, to the home so dear;
For when the tempest rages loud and long
That home shall be our guiding star among.

DEATH OF MISS KALUA.

Funeral the Largest Held in Walluku for Years.

Agnes Nuehwalani Kalua, daughter of Judge J. W. and Mrs. Kalua, died at Walluku, Maui, at 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. She had been sick ever since last May. The cause of her death was inflammatory rheumatism. She was also troubled with apoplexy in the mouth caused by her lying so long in the bed. Dr. Ed. Armitage treated her during her long illness and he did all in his power to save her but in vain.

Her funeral took place on Wednesday morning. The services were held in the Kaahumanu native church, Rev. E. G. Beckwith and A. Pali officiating. A choir of ladies and gentlemen sang several appropriate hymns at the church and also at the grave. Her remains were interred at the Iao Cemetery. Both Rev. Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Pali made appropriate addresses in the church in English and Hawaiian respectively.

The funeral procession is said to have been the largest ever held in Walluku for years. School children from the Walluku, Waikapu and Walluku government schools, and also boys from the Chinese Mission school and from St. Anthony's Catholic school, all attended in a body under their respective teachers. The pall-bearers were: Senator A. N. Kepoika, Col. Jno. Richardson, Col. W. H. Corruwell, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, Magistrates W. A. McKay and S. E. Kalaikau, Sam Kalama, E. H. Rodgers, Henry Robinson, Geo. Hons, Kala Kahaulelio and Jao. T. Alesi.

Agnes Kalua was born in Walluku, March 17th, 1875, and was therefore nearly 24½ years old. Her early education was received at the Marist

Seminary, and for one year she attended the Kamehameha Girls' School. She returned to Walluku during the latter part of last year as she was not feeling very well in school.

THE MORGAN CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Two large holes have been found in the hull of the Morgan City. The following cablegram came to the Quartermaster's Department here yesterday, sent by Purser Edwards from Nagasaki:

"At low water divers found two holes, one in the fore peak, 6 by 3 feet, and one in the fore hold, 2 by 3 feet."

"EDWARDS."

The officials here are of the opinion that the holes can be patched and the vessel pumped out, taken to Nagasaki and permanently repaired there. About a month's time would be required for this, it is thought.

34th. REGIMENT.

Records of Some of Its Officers.

Over One Hundred of Roosevelt's Rough Riders Distributed Among the Five Companies Here.

The five companies of the Thirty-fourth Infantry aboard the transport Columbia now in port are the first consignment of troops composing the new volunteer organization of twenty regiments lately called out by the President. The other seven companies of the regiment are supposed to have already left San Francisco on the Belgian King.

The twenty new volunteer regiments are to be numbered from twenty-six to forty-six, inclusive. Ten of them have already been recruited. Nearly all of the line and field officers have been appointed for the remaining ten. There was no provision made for chaplains in these new regiments. They are to consist of twelve companies, each 106 strong.

The Thirty-fourth has been recruited entirely from the Western States, mostly from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Fifty per cent of the Roosevelt Rough Riders came from New Mexico and Arizona, and there are at least 100 of the same men in the five companies of the Thirty-fourth here. More than one-fourth of the recruits of the Thirty-fourth saw active service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Many officers of the Thirty-fourth have distinguished records. Five of them, Captain W. E. Dame and Lieutenants Day, Luna, Coleman and Duncan, were Rough Riders under Roosevelt. Captain Dame was an enlisted man of Troop E until he was promoted to a second lieutenant for bravery in action at San Juan hill. Through the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt, Dame, without any solicitation on his part, was appointed captain in the new organization.

Colonel Kennon, commander of the Thirty-fourth, is a regular army officer. As captain of the Sixth Infantry, he led his company in the charge up San Juan hill. Lieutenant Colonel Howse, also a regular, saw service in Cuba on General Shafter's staff. He was also in the Sioux Indian campaign in Dakota during the latter part of 1891. At the time of receiving his present appointment he was instructor in cavalry tactics at West Point.

Major Joe Wheeler, Jr., son of the distinguished general of that name, is in command of the third battalion. He is an officer of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point, and served as second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery during the Cuban campaign. The Major is between 25 and 30 years of age and strikingly resembles his father in appearance and manner.

Major Schunk, commanding the first battalion, was appointed from the Eighth Cavalry. Major Penn, of the second battalion, was, at the time of his present appointment, an instructor in military tactics at West Point. During the Spanish-American war, as assistant quartermaster general, he was stationed at Tampa, Fla., and assisted in fitting out transports for the Cuban service. Both Majors Penn and Schunk are regular army officers.

Captain Newhill, regimental adjutant, was formerly connected with the Eleventh Artillery.

Captain Russell was a major in the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry. He is from Phoenix, Ariz.

Lieutenant Max Luna is of Mexican descent and speaks Spanish fluently. The morale and discipline of this regiment are excellent. The men are all fighters and will undoubtedly be heard from.

SHAMROCK'S THIRD SPIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—In a breeze from five to seven knots an hour, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock took her third trial spin today off Sandy Hook.

There the Shamrock stood off to sea for nearly an hour, easing sheets at times and shifting light sails, but at no time did she develop the great speed credited to her in former trials. In fact, she seemed not to be a success as a light weather boat.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Sept. 7.—The Assembly today by a vote of 75 to 41 passed a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the Ministry.

GREETED AT FIJI

Address of Welcome to
Bishop Willis.His Lordship Expresses Deep and Lasting
Interest in the Anglican Church
of Fiji.

On Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst., a deputation from the committee of Holy Trinity Church, comprising the undersigned gentlemen, waited upon his Lordship, the Bishop of Honolulu, at the residence of Mr. G. W. D. Vaughan, to present an address of welcome. The Bishop and the Rev. W. Floyd received the deputation in the library, and the formalities of introduction having been gone through, the Hon. Dr. Corney read the subjoined address, and then presented it to the Right Reverend gentleman:

To the Right Reverend, Alfred Willis, D.D., Bishop of Honolulu.
May it Please Your Lordship: On behalf of the congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Suva, the committee have great pleasure in welcoming you on the occasion of this, your first, visit to our colony.

We have, as Your Lordship is aware, been, for about a year, without the pastoral aid of a resident clergyman, and we feel this loss more especially now, since there were one here to prepare for your coming and to meet you, it would, we believe, have added to the pleasure and satisfaction we trust Your Lordship and Mrs. Willis may experience in a journey so far from home.

As the Church of England in this group of islands has not had the advantage of an Episcopal visitation for a period extending over several years, we feel all the more thankful that you would have taken the present opportunity in response to our urgent needs to visit this colony.

It remains for us to express the hope that you will long continue to abundantly bless your labors in furthering the welfare of the Church of Christ on earth.

We are, Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

B. GLANVILLE CORNEY,
Chairman of Committee.

G. L. GRIFFITHS,
Hon. Treasurer.

G. H. MAY,
Hon. Secretary.

Suva, Fiji, August 17, 1899.

His Lordship replied:

Gentlemen: In acknowledging the very kind address you have presented on behalf of the congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Suva, let me express to you, and at the same time ask you to convey to the congregation how highly I appreciate the cordial welcome extended to myself and Mrs. Willis on the occasion of this, my first, visit to the colony of Fiji.

Although the commission that I hold from the Bishop of London authorizes me to perform Episcopal functions anywhere in the Pacific outside the limits of the Melanesian mission, it has always seemed to me more fitting that one of the Bishops in Australia or New Zealand should exercise supervision in Fiji, than a Bishop whose diocese lies outside the British Empire.

But being desirous this year of revisiting the few members of our church in Apia, and receiving from the Rev. Mr. Floyd an earnest invitation to visit Fiji, many years having elapsed without a visit from any Bishop, and there being many young persons waiting for the Apostolic rite of confirmation, it seemed to me a positive duty to pay you this visit as soon as I was able.

Brief as my visit has necessarily been, it has enabled me to see that notwithstanding all that other religious bodies have done in the colony, a wide field of labor remains open to the Church of England; and that fully to provide the means of grace to all who look to her as their spiritual mother requires the ministrations of more than two clergymen.

That, in addition to the absence of Episcopal aid and encouragement, you have been left for many months without a resident clergyman at the seat of Government has been a serious drawback to the advance and growth of the church in Fiji. But the manner in which, with the aid of the energetic incumbent of Levuka, the services of the church have been carried on without intermission, and the Polynesian mission maintained in efficiency by devoted members of the congregation furnishes abundant proof of the steadfastness and earnestness that exists amongst you.

I trust that the arrival of the clergyman who is now on his way to fill the vacant incumbency will give new life and strength to the church in Suva.

Let me conclude by assuring you that I shall carry away with me not only the pleasantest recollections of my visit to the colony, but a deep and lasting interest in the welfare and advancement of the Anglican Church in Fiji. It will be my earnest endeavor to do all that may lie in my power to strengthen its position and to develop its work. That God's blessing may rest upon you, and that by His grace the Anglican Church in the colony may be an instrument for His glory and the salvation of His people will be the prayer of

Your faithful friend and servant in Christ,
ALFRED WILLIS,
Bishop of Honolulu.
Suva, August 22, 1899.

GREAT FRENCH PLOT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A special to the World from Paris says: New evidence has been discovered in the recently unearthed plot against the republic which makes the charges against Paul Desroches and his colleagues much more serious. Wholesale arrests are looked for at the conclusion of the

WHERE THE PRESIDENT RESTED.

President McKinley selected a picturesque spot for his vacation this summer. The Hotel Champlain is beautifully situated on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburgh, N. Y. The scenery in the vicinity is unsurpassed, the air is invigorating and the opportunities for recreation are numerous. It is an excellent place for the tired man of affairs to recuperate. While at Lake Champlain the president's aim was to be as free as possible from the worries of state, so that his vacation might be in fact a holiday. With slight exceptions this idea has been carried out.



Dreyfus trial. The plot was well financed and well planned. New documents seized include a number of the Duke of Orleans' autograph letters to Desroches which leave no doubt of the guilt of many high political personages. Most of the Generals implicated in the Dreyfus affair were in the plot and a number of clericals. The trial before the Senate begins on September 18th and will be more sensational than the Dreyfus case.

SUVA PASSED BY.

Canadian Australian Steamers No Longer Call There.

In last issue it was mentioned that we had been given to understand that the steamers of the Canadian-Australian Steam Service would cease to call at Suva after the arrival of the Warimoo, says the Fiji Times. This steamer has since arrived and the intelligence received by her confirms that previously to hand. It was previously suggested that the S. S. Mowara, due to arrive at this port on the 15th proximo from Vancouver and Honolulu, would be the last of this company's fleet to arrive at Suva. This is now contradicted, and so far as we take it the "painter has meantime been cut," nautically speaking between the management of the steamers and the Government, pending a replacement on the estimates of this colony of the subsidy—some £1500 a year—recently suspended. Unofficially, we are informed that if the subsidy is replaced the steamers of this company will continue to call at Fiji, as heretofore.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.

SPURNED BY THE NEGROES.

The representative Negro conference in Chicago refused to give Booker Washington a hearing. He is declared by many of the most influential negroes to be a traitor to the cause of the race progress. This hostile attitude is due to ignorance and the bad influence of the negro preachers, and demagogues. The best friends of the race have, since the war, been suspected by a majority of the people of the race of selfishness.

Booker Washington tells the negroes to get an industrial training, and make themselves the equal of the white man in education, and in thrift. He virtually tells them not to force themselves into political affairs, until they are qualified to do so. This advice displeases the negro demagogues who are making a living out of the weak preachers who believe, through dense ignorance, that they have reached at a bound, since Emancipation, the plane which the white man has reached only through centuries of peril and suffering.

The dissatisfied preachers and politicians now favor the emigration of the negro to Africa. The failure of the Liberator republic is not even known to these preachers. The negro has abundance of elbow room in the Southern States, but he does not know how to use his advantages. He has soil and climate and opportunity, but little knowledge. In the evolution of the negro in America, the present stage of it discloses the white man as the master who is maintaining civilization, although there are many painful exceptions to this maintenance. He holds the older and ignorant negroes in check, while men like Booker Washington are trying to educate the black children to become good citizens. The character and habits of mature negroes as well as whited cannot be changed. As it was said in Boston a few years ago, the hope of the white race lies in the funerals of the mature people who cannot change their habits, and are forever blocking the wheels of progress. The industrial school keeps the negro on the land, instead of driving him away from it. It gives him a home, and that is the beginning of good citizenship. The old negroes, like the old settlers of New England, know nothing of the true theory of life, and suspect all new things.

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S VIEWS.

In his book titled "Imperial Democracy," President Jordan, for whose virile thought and breadth of views, we have unbounded admiration, attempts to draw a "dead line" around the tropics, and declares that the white man cannot cross it with safety. He ventures to say that, "among hundreds of colonial experiments in Brazil, in India, in Africa, in China, there is not, today, such a thing as a self-supporting European colony in the tropics."

President Jordan is certainly not familiar with the facts, and especially ignores the underlying fact that, "man is the most cosmopolitan of mammals. He is putting limitations on men which do not exist. If he will read Olmsted's *Seaboard and Slave States* published in 1854, the book that especially enraged the slave owners of the South, he will find in it the argument advanced by every slave owner, that slavery must be maintained, because the white man could not work in the cotton fields. Thirty years after the overthrow of slavery, thousands of white men were working successfully in the cotton fields, and according to the last census, Southern white labor commanded nearly double the price of negro labor. So the "dead line" was pushed further towards the equator. The English settlers in Northern Queensland, a tropical country in which the sugar cane is largely cultivated, are thriving well, and are self-supporting. The Quarterly Review, in a recent issue quotes Sir Joseph Fayer, who had charge of the Lawrence Orphanage in India. He said, "Children could thrive in India as well as in England, not only in the hill stations, but in the very plains of Bengal." Improved sanitation has reduced the mortality of the British troops in India from 69 per 1000 to 12 per 1000. W. E. Curtis, recently reported that the French surgeons connected with the Panama canal, had entirely stopped the fearful mortality of the laborers in that deadly climate. Sir Charles Markham, gathering all the available information on the subject, shows that pure European families have been settled for upwards of two centuries in the tropics without loss of mental and physical vigor. There are enough white men at work in the fields, in Africa, in the West Indies, and in India, to show, beyond doubt, that the white man can, if he

chooses, thrive in the tropics. He carries his own "dead line" and can draw it where he pleases.

But the white man has never seriously undertaken to colonize the tropics. His expansion, heretofore, is in the temperate belt. His conquest of the tropics has not begun, excepting in Queensland and in parts of South Africa. Even in Hawaii, substantially under the control of Americans, there has been no attempt made to colonize Americans, but most energetic attempts to colonize Asiatics. Even the colonization of Portuguese was arrested in favor of the Asiatics. The movements of the white man toward the tropics, have been, naturally enough, governed by the question of profits, and not civilization. The temperate zones give men, today, better civilization, and better homes than can be had in the tropics. The United States will accommodate four hundred millions more of people. Australia will take the Englishmen without limit. At the same time the hope of riches, always delusive, and the climate will push the white man gradually into the tropics. But the white man in no place, either in New England or the West, or in Hawaii or in Australia will do manual labor so long as he can find an inferior race to do it for him. The sons of the Puritans leave manual labor on the New England farm at the first opportunity. Only when education, and the experimental stations have made the farm what it should be, and some day will be, will he return to it. Nor, will the American farmer till the soil in the tropics, if he can help it. When he is driven to the wall, he will take up the hoe.

President Jordan is certainly correct, when he states that there can be no expansion in the Philippines, in the sense of a permanent settlement of Americans there. The Americans exclude the Chinese from the Republic, because they are afraid of them, their labor, their thrift, their economy, their intelligence. So also they fear the Japanese. In the Philippines the Chinese are already there, and their immigration will never be limited by any Federal law. They will dominate there in trade, just as they dominate in British Hongkong, and in British Singapore, and cut out the British merchants on all sides.

What Great Britain has done in her colonies because of experience and common sense, the United States will repeat, in the Philippines, establish general law and order, stop revolutions, and let the people work out their own salvation. This will be quite enough. It is not the "dead line" which will prevent general American colonization, in the tropics, but the want of sufficient profit. Hawaii has been wide open to the Americans and Europeans for seventy years, with the result that only 1975 pure Americans lived here in 1890.

If the mission of the United States is to colonize the Philippines it will fail, because the average American will not take up the hoe. If the mission of the United States is to repeat British imperialism in the tropics that is another affair. President Jordan believes that American democracy cannot govern colonies with wisdom. Probably it cannot, but much valuable experience will be obtained by the sacrifice of some thousands of lives, and the expenditure of some millions of dollars in wars with weaker nations. The nation will be the wiser for it.

END OF DREYFUS CASE.

The conviction of Dreyfus is not unexpected. There was evidence before the court martial of his authorship of the bordereau. It appears to be worthless, but at the same time, it is sufficient for a verdict of guilty. Our Anglo-Saxon juries often render compromise verdicts, and commit outrages on individuals.

The recommendation to mercy made by the court has some hidden meaning in it. It would seem as if the verdict was rendered in order to propitiate the army, and prevent some outbreak, and the recommendation to mercy was made in order to "break the fall."

We are not able to state how and in what manner, the verdict may be reviewed. It is reported in one of the eastern journals that the Court of Cassation has the power of review. It is stated positively in another journal that the verdict and sentence is not final until it has been approved by the Minister of War. Until this power has been exercised, no final execution of any sentence will be made. Nor will Dreyfus be degraded. As the government of France is bound to secure justice, in spite of the wishes of the army, the world will wait, not patiently, however, for the correction of this outrage upon justice.

Today being a public holiday, the regular monthly number of The Searchlight was issued yesterday. This is by far the best number that has yet been issued and is replete with good articles. An increase in size from eight to twelve pages indicates prosperity and we are glad to believe The Searchlight has come to stay.

DOWN WITH THE COWARDS.

The Bulletin, as the representative of the Opposition to the government, includes Gen. Hartwell among the "cowards" who hesitated about abandoning Hawaiian neutrality, during the Spanish war, and it sincerely believes that he is not a representative of the Territory in Washington. It sternly rebukes the sending of any "white feathers" to Washington, even if President McKinley has continued the "white feathers" in the highest Territorial offices.

Although Gen. Hartwell was rapidly promoted during the Civil war, and received the commission of Brigadier General for gallant services in battle, and was wounded four times, and is also, with President McKinley, a member of the Loyal Legion, the Opposition still believe that he wears the white feathers.

Let the Opposition, therefore, forward at once to the President a certificate of the General's cowardice, countersigned cordially by the Special Diplomatic Agent, and demand a refusal of recognition. The certificate might be associated with some photographic views of the Spanish fleet off Diamond Head, and the serried ranks of the Opposition drawn up in arms on the shore, impatiently waiting for the word that unleashes the terrible dogs of war. As not one of the Opposition has smelt powder save as it is revealed in the terrors of an explosion of Chinese fire crackers, on some festive occasion, any sickly expression of woe appearing on the faces of these warriors may be explained as automatic or involuntary, and in no sense indicative of the vast resources of boundless courage within their breasts.

The certificate and the photographs ought to fetch the President, the Loyal Legion, and G. A. R. and crush the General. No doubt the President will at once repeat the Dreyfus incident in front of the White House, cut off his decorations, and send the General bound in chains to Neckar Island for life.

In order to prevent any miscarriage of justice in the case, would not the Council of State vote a sum of money with which to defray the expenses of the Opposition in defending the character of Hawaii? The Opposition must not let this affair go by default. The editor of the late "Volcano," as one of the distinguished Opposition, could be a worthy, and more than worthy, missionary, in behalf of the Sufferers and the Disappointed.

A PAINFUL CONTROVERSY.

The burning question, regarding the physical structure and conditions of the insides of Mother Earth, which Dr. Sereno Bishop and "Cacoethes Scribendi" are discussing is already as hot as lava itself. "Cacoethes Scribendi" in his published correspondence says the naked question is, "Is the lava of the earth's interior saturated with condensed gases under pressure in liquid or solid form?" Dr. Bishop, as usual, objects to the "audacity" of the question, but in the interests of science will, for the occasion, waive any objections on that score. The simple range of the discussion, and the ease with which a child may understand it is apparent, when one of the disputants, speaking of only a preliminary question states positively that under certain circumstances "the resultant liquid (in the Earth's bowels) is represented by CO₂H₂O—H₂CO₃," and of course, defiantly asks, his opponent "how do you answer that?" There is a suggestion of fearful calamities, and promiscuous ruin in such a demonic combination and one feels like fleeing to the mountains for physical, or to Dr. Maxwell for scientific, protection. If there is any truth in it. The patient and bewildered citizen feels like taking off his hat and asking these magicians of the nether world, "Do you really think Mother Earth has any more dreadful things 'up her sleeve'?"

Now the whole truth of this matter like other truths "lies at the bottom of the well," as the proverb tells us. If the disputants will join their forces and will sink an artesian well from the centre of the Punchbowl crater, downward for 10,000 feet to the locality of the earth's hot inward about which they are having a luminous debate, they will find an oversupply of truth at the bottom of that well. Besides, they may, through a twelve-inch pipe, and the pressure below it obtain an unfailing stream of lava, which, by day and night, will rise in a fiery and grand column to the height of five hundred feet above Punchbowl. The supplying of the city with fuel from this source for all time to come, and its commercial value as volcanic fly paper which will attract and catch all the tourists of the world, will count for nothing as against disposing of a controversy which seriously interferes with the sugar industry which is rather sensitive about the possibilities of badly regulated volcanic eruptions.

The old Schoolmen of the Dark Ages, discussed with learning and bitterness the important question: "Does a cherub have seven toes on each foot?" but it was a dispute that was insignificant in comparison with the one

in which our savants have drawn their rapiers on each other. The members of the Social Science Society sit unmoved watching the gladiators, and do not indicate, like the Roman emperors, whether they will turn their thumbs up or down.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE BEET SUGAR QUESTION.

The Sugar Beet Gazette says that Messrs. Victor Heller and Ferdinand Goss of Vienna, Austria, representing a syndicate of the Austrian manufacturers of sugar, are visiting the States, during their journey to Japan. These men state to the editor of the Sugar Beet Gazette, that in their opinion the United States will produce their own sugar within a period of ten years, and will ultimately even become competitors as sellers of sugar in the world's markets.

These views are too sanguine and optimistic. They disregard the natural history of all industrial enterprises which involve large capital and special training. The speculative period in the sugar beet industry is over. The illusions are gone. The brilliant prospectuses are thrown in the waste basket. The opinions of promoters, in the great majority of commercial enterprises, are generally unsound, and in the beet sugar industry, have no longer any weight.

If within ten years, the United States will supply its own sugar, mainly from the beet, it goes, without saying, that the value of the cane sugar industry will decline, because it will lose the protection of the tariff. But the safer estimate is that it will be twenty years before that condition exists.

It is claimed by the enthusiasts in the sugar beet industry that the knowledge and skill acquired by a better knowledge of agricultural science, the accurate observations of trained thinkers, makes it possible to reach profitable results in five years which could not be reached in twenty years, during the last generation. There is truth in this conclusion, but it is not yet a general truth.

It is said, in illustration of this rapid method of progress, that the intelligent farmers already see that the real profit to be obtained out of the sugar beet industry lies in the by-product of cattle food, and not in the sugar itself or in other words, the profits of the residue, of the beet, after the sugar is extracted, to be obtained from cattle feeding and the enriching of the soils by manures, will reduce the cost of beet sugar to a point where it will defy the competition of the cane sugar. Perhaps it may.

It is also said that the day of cheap labor in the tropics is over, that in the countries from which the laborers in the sugar cane fields have been drawn, India, China and Japan, the price of wages is gradually rising, and, that, every year, the facilities for cheap and rapid transportation are increasing. If there is a permanent rise of wages, it will affect of course the cost of the cane sugars.

But there is, and will be, more and more, a sharp competition between the beet and cane sugar planters. The cost of producing cane sugar has been reduced to a surprisingly low figure. At the same time, brains and experience are reducing the cost of beet sugar. The unknown factor is the brain power at work in economical production. The raisin makers of California do now produce as good and cheap an article as that which comes from the Mediterranean, while they pay \$2.00 per day for labor as against 30 cents paid in Italy and Spain. Any one who makes a valuable prediction as to what the cost of beet sugar will be in the United States, must be familiar with the acute perceptions and the marvelous skill of the American mind in inventing labor saving devices. Every forecast of a limitation upon it, in the past, has been in error.

The American farmers are driven to the development of new industries, and that of beet sugar is one of the most promising.

At the same time the reduction in the cost of cane sugar will go on, and under more civilized methods in the employment of labor and the correct application of scientific methods it should hold its own. The day of "the rule of thumb" practice is over. So the West Indies have discovered, with much sorrow, in the warfare between the cane and the beet, cane will be routed unless it makes its moves under the direction of specialists in agricultural science. There are too many bows and arrows in use by the Hawaiian planters, in spite of exceptional successes.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Princess Kalulani school in Palama shows the prosperity of the city. The children, about four hundred and fifty in number, are mainly from the poorer classes, but they are clean and neat, and indicate excellent management on the part of the teachers.

Owing to the insufficient appropriation for school furniture, there are no chairs in the general assembly room, and its floor is used for seating purposes. As the majority, if not all, of the scholars, are accustomed to this

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primitive way of sitting, there is no special hardship in it.

The exercises in this, as well as in other schools, are far in advance of those seen in the majority of schools on the Mainland. As the industrial ideas prevail, the prospects are that these many children of mixed races will be better educated, in the best sense of the word, than the corresponding class in many of the rural districts of the United States.

In no place within the tropical belt has the Anglo-Saxon and European done as much for the education of the native races, as they have done in Hawaii. This is due entirely to the fixed purpose of the early missionaries. Merchants and traders establish schools in foreign parts.

There is a wide field for sociological study in these schools. The Board of Education should institute the taking of a census in each school, by which ethnological and other important facts may be obtained and preserved for future use. Those who come after us should have before them the data, which can at present be obtained regarding the characteristics and differences, the aptitudes and capacity of every grade of child, whether purely native or mixed, or Asiatic or Portuguese. By securing data now, the value and accuracy of scientific work will be ready for the students and thinkers hereafter. Through the schools, the best knowledge of the social condition of the people may be obtained. The Board of Education should make most valuable contributions to the subject, which covers the evolution of mixed races on these islands.

REGATTA DAY.

The athletic exercises of Saturday, justify the establishment by law of one day in the year, for the object of sport and education. It is the stepping stone to something broader, and therefore better. It is wholesome and forces the thoughts out of ruts and channels. It is educational because it develops and exhibits skill in the brain and hand. It develops latent faculties, and latent desires for what is pure and healthy in nature and art. It leads the young men to contemplate things as they are, and not as they are not. These athletics tend to take men away from that form of the business habit, which is about as bad as the opium habit, the dull and deadening effects of routine, which makes a mockery of wealth, and leaves the rich man the unhappy possessor of the white elephant of money which he cannot use with intelligence or advantage.

The Planters' Monthly.

The September number of this popular monthly is just from the press. Editor Whitney, who has just returned from his annual vacation to the Mainland, announces the following table of contents for the current issue:

Notes on Current Topics.
The Sugar Situation in New York September 1.
Sugar-cane Plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, 1872.
Then and Now—1872-1899.
Over Sea and Land.
Improvement in Orange Culture.
A Valuable Discovery.
Commerce of the United States.
Let the "Sugar Trust" Make the Beet Sugar.
Enlarging Honolulu Harbor.
The Mystery and Mastery of Irrigation.
No Relief from Trusts.
The Nation's Harbor.
The Propagation of Plants.
Fertilizer Legislation in the United States.
Future of Cuba and Porto Rico.
Technical Education in Germany.
The Tropical Fruit Trade.
England and the Nicaragua Canal.
Some Keys to Success.
The Commercial Side of Domestic Sugar-Growing.
Sugar-Cane Nomenclature.
Remarks of Secretary Wilson.
Report of Hawaiian Sugar Companies.

CHAMBERS SEES MCKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa had a long interview with the President today respecting the present conditions in Samoa and the future outlook for the islands.

NOT CRIPPLED YET

Opposition to Sugar Trust Still Alive.

And Will Probably Supply One-fourth of the Wholesale Trade of the United States.

A telegraph report was received and published a day or two since to the effect that the American Sugar Trust of New York had made contracts with nine-tenths of the grocers of the United States, which would secure all their sugar trade and ruin the independent refineries, including Mollenhauer, Doeseher, Arbuckle and two or three others. This dispatch was probably exaggerated. The American Sugar Trust has for several years made contracts with the leading wholesale grocers to supply them with sugar at certain discounts if they would buy only from the Trust. These contracts have been renewed this year, and include about three-fourths of the grocers of the United States. This leaves one-fourth for the independent refiners, which is all that they can supply. Just what the terms of this year's contracts are will be learned by early mail. In the meanwhile the following clipping from a New York paper received by mail gives some information, under date of September 2, on the subject, though it is not decisive. It will be seen that the independent refineries are by no means crippled.

H. M. W.

James H. Post, representing the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company, says the trust expects to make a settlement with the National Wholesale Grocers' Association through the executive committee of that organization, September 1, by which it will give to the various members of the association, who are to agree to buy exclusively from it, an extra reduction, or rebate, to be paid through the various State associations. The agreement will also provide, as at present designed, that sales shall be made at prices named by the trust, from which dealers will deduct three-sixteenths of a cent per pound, and if the bill is paid within ten days, an allowance of 1 per cent for cash. If this plan proves satisfactory the trust will give its customers within sixty days the one-eighth of a cent rebate mentioned above.

"If the trust obtains a grip on the market through the Wholesale Grocers' Association's executive committee, we will find a way of defending our business," says Mr. Post. "We will make it an object for the grocers—the wholesalers, I mean—to buy our sugar. We do not expect to have to go to the retailers, and will fight the trust on its own ground. We have plenty of money and are ready to spend it."

The trust's daily capacity is conservatively speaking, 40,000 barrels. The two companies represented by Mr. Post turn out 6,000 barrels per day, the Arbuckles make 3,500 barrels, the Doeseher refinery 3,500. McCann of Philadelphia has a capacity of 2,000. Reverse of Boston 1,000; the New Orleans refineries 1,500, and the beet sugar companies, when in season, 1,000 barrels. Including the beet sugar companies, this is a total of 18,500. The independents are not closely united.

Willett & Gray say: Without any apparent reason, and plainly against the immediate interests of refiners, a reduction of 3-16 cent per pound was posted, which reduction applies to all the guaranteed sales made for delivery for the next four months. As every effort has been exerted for a long time past to make these forward sales as large as possible, it is unaccountable that the profits of the business should be wiped out without any apparent compensating gain. Of course, there must be some good reason for the action, for the sugar company is not a philanthropist to such an extent, and it will be interesting to wait for the explanation which a little time may develop. In the meantime the independents claim that they have given no cause for such action by leading in any cut from posted quotations. The reduction paralyzed the country, and the demand fell off very much, but is improving again, but there is a feeling of uncertainty as to what the next move may be, for it is almost certain that whatever the motive of this reduction, the same motive will cause further surprises before long, but in what direction is impossible to foresee.

"The policy of the American Sugar Refining Co. since the war opened has been to keep the price of refined sugars at the very lowest minimum of profit as compared to the price of raw sugars, and it was quite as much a surprise to the trade when this policy was temporarily waived and refined sugars advanced to a large profit basis, as is the surprise of a sudden return to the original basis. The period covered by the temporary advance was that of the very largest demand for sugar of the entire year, and as the American Sugar Refining Co. had worked the trade so well that from 80 to 90 per cent of the entire trade came to their mill, the extra profits were enormous. The time for a return to normal war conditions is, however, well chosen. The consumption of refined sugar during the last quarter of a year is comparatively small, the local demand of several States being fully supplied by the cane put of the domestic beet and cane crops, hence the sales of refined sugar under guarantees are much less than credited to them, and will continue to fall off to the end.

"The sugar war, instead of being ended, is about to receive fresh stimulus from competition of the incoming domestic cane and beet sugar crops, which become marketable in September and later. Further cuts in refined may, therefore, be looked for, if the price of raws continue to recede."

FROM LOUISIANA

Planter Barnett Tells of the Sugar Industry There.

NEGRO LABOR WILL NOT DO HERE

Italian Labor Successful on Southern Plantations—Has Faith in Future of Hawaii's Industry

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship China was Mr. J. A. Barnett, proprietor of the Shady Side plantation, at Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Mr. Barnett has long been engaged in his present sugar business, and is well known throughout the United States. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they are making the tour of the world. The party have already been to the volcano, via Kau, returning via Hilo. The party will leave for Japan on the Nippon Maru tomorrow. Mr. Barnett has been extensively engaged in the sugar industry in Louisiana since 1869, and he believes that there is a great future for that industry all over the world and especially here. He said yesterday:

"I believe the sugar industry wherever existing to be a growing one. In these islands it will have an unprecedented development in the next few years, largely, I think, because of the discovery of artesian water. We have the best of you in that regard in Louisiana. There is no necessity of irrigating there. In fact, nature's supply is in excess of the demand, in consequence of which our fields are divided into 3-acre plots around which are ditches for the purposes of draining."

Mr. Barnett has no fear for the future of cane-growing in the United States and its island dependencies. He said, as to that:

"There are now thousands of tons of sugar imported into America from countries other than Hawaii, and there is a fast-growing demand for the staple. Admitting sugar free into the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico will not affect us in Louisiana; I am sure, and why should it affect the Hawaiian trade? We can now produce sugar cheaper in Louisiana than it can be done under the new conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico. The planters of those islands will have to contend with great difficulties in securing necessary labor should there be an extension of the industry. At any rate, it will be a good many years before they can increase their production to meet the now existing and fast-growing demand from foreign countries. And so long as the demand for sugar in America exceeds the supply put out by its own cane-fields and those of its island dependencies (I except the Philippines, of course) there can be no material change in prices. It is generally conceded that the products of the Philippine Islands will not be admitted duty free into America, and in consequence this output of that country will not affect our trade conditions."

"Cane-culture in Louisiana has been extensively engaged in for many years, and it is now estimated that there are over 600,000 people, including laborers, directly connected with it."

"The varieties of cane are slightly different from those grown here. On account of the frosts our cane is not allowed to mature, but is cut annually. The yield is, therefore, much less than it is here, being only about two tons to the acre, and the refuse is not adequate to the fuel supply, as it is here. One and a half barrels of coal is needed in addition to work out every 1,000 pounds of sugar."

"Our plantations are not incorporated affairs, as here, but individual concerns and are, of course, much less extensive. One mill generally does the work for several plantations. Refining was formerly done on the plantation, but is now handled by the New Orleans refineries. The machinery and methods employed by us are the same as in use here."

"Although our immature cane yields less than the Hawaiian, one must remember that our crops are annual; we have no irrigating to do; our land is level and easily cultivated, and our markets are near at hand."

"The labor question is not a particularly serious one with Louisiana planters. Many Italians from Sicily are now being employed on our plantations and we consider them the best laborers we have. The Hawaiian planters will certainly be fortunate if they are able to secure Italian labor. Most of our work is, of course, done by negroes. They are brought from the cities during the season. The proposition of bringing negroes from the Southern States to this country is not tenable. We have no more negro laborers in the South than are needed to do the work there. We have a great many loafing negroes that we would be pleased to be rid of, but I fear they would not be desired by the Hawaiian planters. The negroes are extremely tenacious to that little spot called home, and it is even difficult to keep them on the plantations for a few months. I, myself, have gone as far north as Virginia to secure negro laborers and found great difficulty in getting as many as twenty to return with me to the plantations. Most of that twenty returned home at the first opportunity. Our Italian laborers are different. They live on the plantations, are peaceful, frugal and industrious."

Mr. Barnett has visited many plan-

tations since he has been in the island. He does not believe that Hawaii's sugar plantations are to be short-lived as paying investments, but that their future will be brighter and brighter as time goes by.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There has been a definite agreement between the United States and Great Britain respecting the Alaska boundary and a formal announcement only awaits reply to notes sent to Great Britain by Secretary Hay covering minor propositions. This information comes from the highest authority. The temporary boundary line, as agreed upon, is slightly in favor of Canada. The Dominion gains a few miles of snow and ice, but every point contended for by Secretary Hay has been gained and no concessions have been made that will be objected to by any reasonable American.

J. C. STROW DEAD

He Passed Away at Noon Yesterday.

Was for Many Years Chief Engineer of the Steamship Kinau—Flags at Half Mast.

Chief Engineer J. C. Strow of the Wilder steamship Kinau died shortly after noon yesterday at the Queen's Hospital of typhoid-malaria, after an illness of a little less than two weeks. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 1:30 from the Masonic Temple, and the interment will be in the Masonic plot at Nuanu Cemetery. Lodge



CHIEF ENGINEER STROW.

le Progres de l'Océanie will have charge of the funeral, the deceased being an honored member of that lodge, as well as Mystic Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Strow was also a member of Lodge No. 21 of Marine Engineers at San Francisco, to which local engineers also belong.

J. C. Strow was a single man about 42 years of age and was born in New Hampshire, where he has an only brother living. No other relatives survive him, his father having died about two years since. He came to the islands just twenty years ago last month to enter the employ of the Honolulu Iron Works as a machinist. After a short time, however, he accepted a position with the Wilder Steamship Company as engineer on the Lehua and has been in the service of that company ever since. In 1886 he was made first assistant engineer on the Kinau and later became chief, a position which he held until his death. He was interested in coffee culture in Hawaii, having a plantation in the Hamakua district. Mr. Strow was very popular among his associates both in private and fraternal circles and his funeral will undoubtedly be very largely attended. Ed. A. Williams has charge of the funeral. Flags on all the island steamers and along the waterfront were at half-mast yesterday afternoon out of respect to the deceased.

HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 18, 1899.

Bid—Honolulu, \$160; Honolulu, \$32; Kihel, assessable, \$5.40; Kihel, paid up, \$39.50; Kona, \$20; McBryde, \$3.75; Oahu, paid up, \$135; Oia, assessable, \$25; Oia, paid up, \$12; Pioneer Mill, \$245; Wailua, assessable, \$110; Wailua, paid up, \$145; Oahu R. & L. Co. bonds, \$100.

Asked—American Sugar Co., assessable, \$30; American Sugar Co., paid up, \$140; Ewa, \$27; Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$100; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$225; Honolulu, \$32.50; Kahuku, \$175; Kamalo, \$2; Kihel, paid up, \$40; Kipahulu, \$125; Koloa, \$325; Kona, \$40; Maunaloa, \$30; McBryde, assessable, \$4; McBryde, paid up, \$19.50; Oahu, assessable, \$140; Oahu, paid up, \$300; Ookaia, \$22; Oia, assessable, \$25; Oia, paid up, \$15; Olowalu, \$167.50; Pacific, \$205; Pioneer, \$255; Wailua, \$115; Hawaiian Electric Co., \$200; Hon. R. T. & L. Co., \$30; Kona-Kau T. & L. Co., \$12; Oahu R. & L. Co., \$160.

Session Sales—Fifty Kihel, \$5.40. Outside Sales Reported—Thirty Oia, \$30; 5 McBryde, \$3.95; 25 Nahlira, \$75; 50 Nahlira, \$70; 310 Kona, \$30; 13 Honolulu, \$165; 13 Oahu, \$122.50; 50 Kihel, \$5.40.

AMERICAN SUGAR DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have declared the regular dividend of 3 per cent for the quarter on its common stock, and on its preferred stock 1 1/2 per cent for that portion entitled to quarterly dividend.

THE TRANSVAAL

Krueger Gets a New Pro-test From the British.

Railway Officials Ordered to Protect Their Line—Support Pledged to the Transvaal Republic.

PRETORIA, Sept. 11.—The British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, has made representations to the Transvaal Government regarding the recent arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, and the Government is sending a reply.

President Krueger has issued a notice warning burghers who intend to go shooting beyond the river Limpopo, which forms for many miles the north-west and north limit of the Transvaal that they will be severely punished unless they first obtain permission from the local authorities.

The tension remains high pending the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch. It is asserted on excellent authority that the Transvaal Government, with a view of keeping the mining industry moving has decided to protect it in every way. As a first step the Government has notified the Rand companies that their men will receive protection as long as they remain peaceful, and should war unfortunately occur the men will be given a reasonable time to leave the country if they desire.

It is officially announced that the article in the gold law about the confiscation of claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, which was last year eliminated, will be re-enforced. The article also gives the Government power to order that the mines be worked, and provides that if this instruction is disregarded the Government may work them through its own agents.

Commander General Joubert denies that the War Department is ordering heavy ordnance and rifles. He declares that he is anxious for the preservation of peace.

Secretary of State Reitz has left this city for Johannesburg and Cape Town. The likelihood of war is much discussed. The coming of British troops is not regarded as meaning certain war, but merely as making up for the paucity of troops in South Africa, much commented upon during the past month.

The burghers of this place are offering the Government gifts of meal. The town has a deserted appearance.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 11.—The officials of the Netherlands Railway Company have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to guard the line in the event of war.

The Italians in the Transvaal have decided to remain neutral should hostilities arise. The Transvaal Hollanders here held a meeting today and adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal Government, pledging their support.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.—Four trains containing refugees from Johannesburg have arrived here. Four hundred refugees have also arrived at Durban. During the past week the relief committee of Johannesburg assisted 2,000 cases of distress reported throughout the Transvaal.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The activity in the Admiralty and War Office continues. It is said that orders have been sent to America for light iron girders and bridging sections, for probable use in South Africa.

Transports are moving to the docks, preparatory to embarking troops. LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein reports the distribution of arms and a considerable exodus to Cape Colony. According to the correspondent, the Boers are massing on the frontier and there is no abatement of war preparations in the Transvaal.

It is understood that General Sir Redvers Buller will start for Cape Town next Saturday. The Indian authorities are chartering steamers to transport troops to South Africa as rapidly as possible.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The troops going to South Africa, as the result of the decision of yesterday's Cabinet council to send 10,000 soldiers, will proceed to Natal, bringing the total number of men in that colony up to 15,000. Reinforcements numbering 5,000 men will be drawn from India.

The Northumberland Fusiliers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony, leaving from Southampton. The First Royal Sussex Regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days. An infantry brigade with a division of field artillery from Aldershot, with eighteen guns, has been ordered to leave.

MALTA, Sept. 9.—The First Battalion of the Border Regiment, stationed here, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

INTERNATIONAL INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—With the exception of the Jesuit organ in Rome and the anti-Semite papers, the press of the whole world is ringing with execrations. Even the Russian press joins in the chorus, although perhaps the Jews are nowhere more hated than in Russia. The judges are everywhere described as criminals and gloomy speculations are indulged in as to what future is in store for France.

The German press is especially indignant, the National Zeitung remarking that "even the worst enemy of France could not have wished what has happened."

Papers of all nationalities fall in with the idea of boycotting the Exposition.

Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cough tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will find some help to do this and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasms subside; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begin in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4 7-16. Over 40,000 copies of "David Harum" were sold during July.

The steamer, Kinau takes up her usual run on Monday, 25th instant.

Sales were reported yesterday of 1,247 shares of Oia assessable stock. Stockbroker Albert Raas has returned from a flying trip to the Coast.

Fifty shares of Pioneer Mill Co.'s stock were sold yesterday at \$250 per share.

Mrs. E. D. Tenney and children returned from the Mainland on the Nippon Maru.

Hon. S. M. Damon had apartments at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on the 11th.

Rev. J. M. Tyndgate, pastor of the Foreign Church at Lihue, is in the city with his wife.

Taxpayers are reminded that all property taxes unpaid by November 15th will be delinquent.

The Kuokoa has been enlarged to a six-page edition and has been vastly improved in many respects.

There is a good band on board the Marie, Hackfeld, which delights waterfront people in the evening.

Mr. George Bennett is appointed Acting Consul for Hawaii at Auckland, according to the Star of that city.

Chas. C. Kennedy and family were among the departures by the Mariposa. They will visit Scotland before returning to the Islands.

Herr Albert Friedenthal, the pianist, will arrive here by the Moana, due October 12. He has had a very successful tour in the Colonies.

Charles S. Desky returned from the Mainland yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Desky and their daughter, who have been away from the Islands for over a year.

L. B. Nutting, Hawaiian representative of Henry B. Worthington, leaves for New York on the America Maru for a flying trip, expecting to be back here in four weeks.

R. C. A. Peterson, who left about a month ago to visit the States, writes that he is now seeing the sights in New York city. He expects to join his wife in a few days and to return with her to Honolulu in about a month.

The Executive Council yesterday authorized the Minister of the Interior to expend \$100,000 out of the appropriation from the Loan Appropriation Bill, \$50,000 for the Honolulu sewers and \$50,000 for harbor improvements.

W. D. McBryde leaves for San Francisco today on the America Maru, where he will join his mother, who is in feeble health. They will leave shortly after for an extended trip through Europe.

Chas. Castendyk has just returned from Germany, where he has been visiting for the past six months. He leaves in a few days for Kailua plantation, Hawaii, to resume his work there as bookkeeper.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 26
COPTIC	OCT. 7	GAILIC	OCT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 13
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	CHINA	OCT. 21
GAILIC	OCT. 21	DORIC	OCT. 21
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 8
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

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H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII. NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about September 25, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Malaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons. Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m., for Makana, Kawaihae, Hilo, Papekoni, Pepeekeo and Honomou.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihel and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makana will be taken by the steamer Kilauea, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Nahlira, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for the loss of, or injury to, or delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby street, Boston,

or **CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd.**

Honolulu.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

NO ONE KNOWS

Arguments Reached in the Dreyfus Case.

Extraordinary Measures Taken by the
French Government to Prevent Any
Public Demonstrations.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—Today came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, the case entered upon the final stage.

to the verdict, and the Government is even more prejudiced and more fearful than the workers. There is even talk tonight of the trial ending tomorrow by holding an extra afternoon session for M. Labori's speech and the deliberation of the judges. This, however, is considered unlikely, as the Government is anxious to have the judgment withheld over Sunday in order to avert demonstrations which would probably cause bloodshed on a day when the workmen are free.

The Government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns where passions have been heated, and the verdict, whichever

any way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to trouble. It is understood that the Government has intensified its desire to the president of the court-martial, Colonel Youst, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its wishes.

Colonel Jousant this morning gave the most important decision yet given, and gave it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Colonel Schwesmarkoppen and Major Penazzardi was most significant, as it meant that the court had already reached a conclusion, and that the pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with if they were not a necessity.

The court has made up its mind, but in which way? This is the view point, and forms the sole topic of discussion.

the source, the judge, the country, the time, and the place, will decide. In accordance with that view, the Dryhursts declare that the judges cannot condemn the assassin Dryhursts after rejecting this decisive evidence which Colonial Secretary Selwyn-Edgerton and Parliament would have given in his favor. The anti-Dryhursts, on the other hand, explain that the judges recognized that the Dryhursts were not the assassins, and that the military attacks would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save this

From the popular point of view the receiver of stolen goods is a criminal. From the court, when Colonel Jonauskis said that the indictment will be divested of its most sensational feature, owing to the absence of the central figure, the receiver of stolen goods, the picture of the crime is certainly distorted. The receiver of stolen goods will be a minor character in the picture.

adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter a bell will be rung, and as they take their places behind the long table on the stage the infantry guard will present arms and remain at present arms while Colonel Jonaust, standing in the center of the courtroom, reads the verdict.

Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the courtroom and will not be present at the meeting of the judges, but at when the courtroom has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Colonel Jonaust concludes, the reading clerk of the court will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict in the presence of a couple of gendarmes. The public will be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

The verdict may be a condemnation.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by

an unequivocal acquittal or a formal acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict "Not proven." The latter would be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of four to three. That is, he would be freed, even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this, naturally, would be very unsatisfactory, as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his life.

It will be carried to the military court by appeal, which will be a formal matter. The special court will only re-examine the indictment and order a retrial if it should be established that there is present court-martial has erred "in a material degree." This is in the nature of procedure. This is in the nature of procedure. This is in the nature of procedure.

To order a retrial if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point both and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or recommended. His departure from Rennes will be developed in the same mystery as was his arrival.

THE 'FRISCO' SERVICE.

New Zealand Parliament Wants
- Better Time to Sydney.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 1.—In the House Mr. Seddon read a draft advertisement inviting tenders for the mail service between New Zealand and Australasia at Lyttelton to Sydney, via Wellington. The contract is to commence on October 11, and extend over two years. The service between New Zealand and Sydney is not to exceed four days and steamers, and steamers must be not less than 2,000 tons. The Premier said that the present mail arrangements were unsatisfactory, and an alteration in the 'Frisco' mail arrangements was necessary to be made within two years. He said that the 'Frisco' was not only geographically and other reasons, but New Zealand was essentially the first port of call for the 'Frisco' service, and he believed any Government in power would support it. The proposed service would not clash with the 'Frisco' service, but would put on a definite basis New Zealand's mail communications. In reply to a question the Premier said he was willing to limit the number of New Zealand and Australian serviced ships to four days, though it meant an increase in cost, but a better class of service was required, and a fortnightly service would mean cutting out the 'Frisco' service, and he thought it would be the means of improving this service. It was proposed to refer the question to a committee of the whole House, and leave it as given to sit again.

To Purchase Supplies.

M. M. Kohn of the Oceanic Gas &

electric Company leaves on the Amer-

... expects to return in about sixty days at the latest.

WAR-ADMIRAL PICKENS DEAD.
BOSTON, Sept. 8. — Rear-Admiral Pickens, commanding the navy yard, died of apoplexy at an early hour this morning. He was fifty-nine years of age.

RETIREES FROM BRITAIN'S NAVY.
LONDON, Sept. 6. — Rear-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the best known in America as the captain of the *Challenger*, which in 1886-87 sailed out of Asia in the teeth of the Japanese hurricane which destroyed the American squadron, has voluntarily retired from the navy.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost

stantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

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## NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Dean's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear. You know where you are taxed to bear it. You know how much trouble it gives you. But do you know how to shake it off? The back bears more burdens than all the human organism. It aches; it pains and is weak and lame. Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue. Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us. We will let a Honolulu man do it for us.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if it happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Dean's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep a box on hand."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) and will be mailed on receipt of price. The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, the wholesale agents for the Islands.

**Down Again**

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send in your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, and poor feed is dear at any price.

**We Carry Only the Best.**

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.  
**GIVEN AWAY!**  
OR NEARLY SO.

# ITC

**OIL!**

For a few days, I will sell the

famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 10  
 Cents a bottle.

—————

**YOU Will Not Gum Your  
 Machine.**

—————

**L. F. Prescott**  
East Street, near Hotel

# Nothing So Bracing

## —AS— PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

### DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it

**INSURES**

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectant as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

**PURE**

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

**AIR.**

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

[illegible]

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** in  
**Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,**  
**Toothache, Rheumatism.**

---

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
Explains one short all attacks of  
**Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,**  
**Palpitation, Hysteria.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The latest sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of *Grainol* Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collins Browne. See the Bottles, 1896: 25, 26, and 42, 44, by all

**J. T. DAVENPORT.**  
Sole Manufacturer,  
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
The Finest Tourist Route of the World.

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In Connection With the Canadian-Australasian  
Seasonable Live Traffic Are Issued  
**To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.**

**MOUNTAIN RESORTS:**  
**Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen**  
and Forest Ranger

**Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver**  
and Fraser Canyon.

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India  
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents Canadian-Austrian S. S. Line.  
Canadian Pacific Building



## ABOUT BEET SUGAR

### Prospects for the Crop This Season.

In California the Yield Will Fall Short—Elsewhere in the States it Will be Good.

Discussing the prospects of the beet-sugar crops of the United States, Willett & Gray's latest circular to hand says of the American beet-sugar situation as a whole:

"Except in California, where excessive drought and damage by insects will cause great shortage of yield, the present crop prospects are very promising, and especially so when we consider the newness of the industry in many localities. Among these Illinois is doing remarkably well, because the industry has there been started carefully and conservatively. In Michigan, where sugar production has already assumed large proportions, a considerable acreage will give poor results, owing to the lack of experience among the farmers. To some extent this also applies to Colorado, but the rainfall in that State has been well distributed and the beet crop should show good results. The crop in Minnesota and to a lesser degree in Nebraska has experienced some damage from excessive rains, but is now making splendid progress. On the other hand, some States have suffered from drought, namely, New York, Utah, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. The last two are now receiving good showers, however, which should make up for the preceding drought. In Utah and New Mexico the drought is nothing unusual, and where the land is irrigated, as it is to a great extent, has had no bad effect. In New York, the drought is at present very serious, but a good rain would soon set things right again. Even deducting the losses due to inexperience, flood and drought, the results in all sections will undoubtedly prove very satisfactory to all interested."

With regard to California, Willett & Gray say:

"As the grinding season approaches interest increases in the beet crop prospects, a brief outline of which may be given as follows: In the most southern districts around Los Alamitos and Chino the prospects are very discouraging, and the former locality will not harvest sufficient beets for over a 15-day run. At Chino conditions are somewhat better, and with the beets which will be brought from Oxnard a long run is expected. The harvest is scheduled to begin on the 21st and ending on the 26th inst. At Oxnard, where the other factory of the American Beet Sugar Co. is situated, a splendid crop is promised. The factory opened the campaign on the 15th inst. and not only will have sufficient beets for a first year's run with new machinery, but enough over to largely increase the supplies at Chino. Together the two factories will work the product of 14,000 to 16,000 acres, which, with their Nebraska acreage, should give the American Beet Sugar Co. over 200,000 tons of beets for its first campaign. Everything in the Oxnard factory is working smoothly. The beets are unusually rich both in sugar content and purity, and altogether the outlook is very promising. Going further north to Betteravia, we find conditions still holding good. The industry at this point is an entirely new departure, and consequently poor attention and ill-adapted soils are accountable for many acres of poor stand. On the greater portion of land, however, a good stand exists and heavy yields of rich beets are promised. In the Spreckels country the big mill has just finished a very successful trial run, turning out about 600 tons of sugar. The machinery is now being cleaned up and put in perfect condition for the regular campaign, which will be under way in a week or ten days. Reports from the north indicate considerable improvements in the crop outlook, as the weather during August has been much cooler than during July and fog has been more plentiful."

### NEW MANAGER ARRIVES.

For the Hilo Electric Light Company.

C. E. Sedgwick, the new manager of the Hilo Electric Light Company, arrived by the Falls of Clyde. Mr. Sedgwick is a young man, but comes with the highest recommendations for ability and efficiency in his line of work. He is a graduate of the University of California. Mr. Sedgwick is well pleased with Hilo, so far as he has been acquainted with it, and speaks in the highest terms of the equipment of the electric lighting plant, which he finds thoroughly up to date and in good order.—Hilo Tribune.

### NATIVE SCOUTS ORGANIZED.

MANILA, Sept. 5.—4:20 P. M.—Lieutenant Batoon of the Fourth Cavalry, has organized a band of 100 Macabebes scouts, who will operate under the direction of Major-General Lawton. All of them were former Spanish volunteers. They will be uniformed and will be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The Macabebes will have a flag-raising and barbecue on Friday next.

### FILIPINOS ISSUED PAPER MONEY.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—5:50 P. M.—The recent issue of Philippine paper money amounts to \$3,000,000. The acceptance

of this issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made redeemable in three years. The insurgents have issued a call upon the property-owners in the interior to supply gratis to the insurgent army carts, horses, and cattle.

### CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

The jury to study the designs for the California University buildings to be erected through the generosity of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, have made the following awards, the first prize by a unanimous vote:

E. Benard, Paris, first prize, \$10,000.  
Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, New York, second prize, \$4,000.  
Desgrades & Codman, Boston, third prize, \$3,000.  
Howard & Caldwell, New York, fourth prize, \$2,000.  
Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York, fifth prize, \$1,000.

## BY JUDGE PERRY

### Decision on a Bill for Specific Performance.

The Case of Makee Sugar Company Against Tuck Chew Decided in Favor of Plaintiff.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Perry handed down his decision in the case of the Makee Sugar Company, a corporation, vs. Tuck Chew, a bill for specific performance, and other relief, as follows:

The decision on the demurrer sufficiently states the case as disclosed by the pleadings then before the court. Upon the overruling of the demurrer, respondent filed his answer, wherein he denies that he ever consented or agreed to modify the lease of July 1, 1894, as alleged in the bill or to execute the lease as thus modified or any new lease embodying such modification. He also denies that he ever in pursuance of any agreement or otherwise executed a modified copy of such lease.

The questions of law now raised as to the jurisdiction and propriety of granting relief in equity, were presented and disposed of on the demurrer. The only issue now before the court is one of fact, to wit, whether or not the respondent did agree to execute a modified copy of the lease of July 1, 1894, or, rather, a new lease containing such modification.

On behalf of the complainant, three witnesses, William Blaisdell, G. H. Fairchild and Yee Tai, testify positively that the respondent, on September 11, 1894, after being charged with making sales of rice contrary to the provisions of the lease of July 1, 1894, agreed, at Blaisdell's request, to add to the lease a new clause providing for forfeiture in case of a further breach of the covenant as to the sales of rice or of any other covenant, and that upon a modified copy of the lease, containing such new clause, being produced and explained to respondent, respondent executed the same, and promised to produce later his original counterpart of the same lease for the like modification and execution. Moreover, the fact remains, uncontradicted and unexplained, that at the trial of the action for damages brought by this respondent against the complainant, the respondent himself admitted on the stand that the signature in Chinese characters to the lease of September 11, 1894, was his signature, although this admission was followed later in the day, first by a denial of the fact by the same witness, and, secondly, by the statement by him that he could not swear whether it was his signature or not. At the trial of this suit, the respondent denied absolutely the execution of the modified copy of the lease and the agreement to execute the other counterpart; in short, he denies having any knowledge at all of the translation. The defense on the facts is that the modification is a forgery.

The question is one of the credibility of witnesses. From the evidence I believe and find that the respondent did execute the one counterpart of the modified copy of the lease and did agree to produce his original of July 1, 1894, for a like amendment and execution. I further find from the evidence that the complainant, relying upon respondent's said agreement, performed its part thereof, to wit, made advances of goods and money to respondent and abstained from seeking any remedy at law for the breaches of covenant committed by the respondent. In my opinion, complainant is entitled to the specific performance by respondent of his agreement to produce his original lease of July 1, 1894, for modification and to execute it in its modified form.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.  
I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.  
Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

## THE KOSMOS LINE

### New Steamship Company in the Pacific.

Rates From San Francisco to South American Ports Will be Cut in Two.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The Kosmos line of steamers that is to connect Antwerp, Hamburg, London, and South and Central American ports in a monthly service will be a great boon to this Coast. California dried fruits and canned goods will go direct to a European market, while English and German products will come here nearly three months quicker than they can by sailing ships. Between Guatemala and San Francisco alone the time will be shortened from two to three days, that is, if the steamers do not stop at Gulf of California ports.

The Kosmos Company was formerly one of the largest steamship owners in Europe, but during the last year it has sold fourteen of its oldest vessels. Now none of the fleet is more than ten years old, and all of them are 12-knot ships or better. They are splendidly fitted out for the first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted throughout with electricity and all modern improvements. All the steamers are thoroughly equipped for the handling of freight.

It is not the intention of the company to do any rate cutting in Central American trade. There will be no fight on those lines with the Pacific Mail Company, but the rates to Colombo and South American ports will be cut in two. This will give the merchants of San Francisco and the business men of the interior a chance to build up a trade with the west coast of South America, enabling them to hold their own with New York and other Eastern points. At the present time over 2,000 tons of merchandise is sent out of New York to South American ports via the Straits of Magellan.

The principal intention of the company is to give a fast steamer service from San Francisco and San Diego to Havre, London, Antwerp and Hamburg. Special inducements will be offered to shippers of canned goods and dried fruits and quick dispatch will be guaranteed. The coffee and sugar crops of Central American ports will be attended to, and once the Kosmos line is in operation there will be no such thing as coffee lying on the wharves in Guatemala and Costa Rican ports for five or six months awaiting shipment.

The steamers of the new line will dock at the Oceanic wharf and all supplies for their outward voyages will be purchased here. Captain Howard, the able superintendent of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will handle the steamers, so they are sure to get good dispatch and be well cared for. John D. Spreckels & Bros. Company will be the local agents for the new line.

If matters progress as well as is anticipated, the Kosmos Company will put a line of steamers, under the German flag, on the run between San Francisco and the Orient. Leudal M. Gray, general agent of the Kosmos line, leaves for Mexico on Saturday to arrange matters in connection with the advent of the Tanis, the first steamer of the line, at Mexican ports next month.

PANAMA, Aug. 29.—Advices from Guatemala state that the agency of the Kosmos line of steamers has made the announcement here, that the steamer Tanis, leaving Hamburg on September 15, will inaugurate a service to San Francisco in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

### THE THURSTON RIFLES.

Send-off for a Honolulu Boy in Omaha.

Corporal Harry E. Murray of the Thurston Rifles is far, far from home. The young man is a resident of Honolulu, where his father is prominent in business and public affairs. The corporal went into service against the wishes of his family, but will be warmly welcomed back to the fold when he returns to the islands. He is barely of age, is a graduate of St. Louis College of Honolulu and received some military training as a member of his father's company in the national guard of Hawaii. Corporal Harry had not a little difficulty in getting into the volunteer army. He stowed away on a transport at Honolulu and joined Company L at Manila, but before enlisting served with the regiment in a borrowed uniform. Murray will visit here with army chums for a fortnight and then leave for his island home, spending yesterday at the exposition. "Honolulu," says Captain Towse, "is represented in nearly every regiment in the Philippines, more than forty young men having taken passage from the resting place. It was at Honolulu that the 30,000 volunteers were entertained by citizens at a cost of \$19,000. On one occasion nearly 2,000 men were seated at a meal.—Omaha World Herald.

### THE GARONNE AT UNALASKA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The United States transport Garonne, which sailed from Seattle the latter part of August for Manila with horses belonging to the Third Cavalry, has arrived at Unalaska, where the horses have been landed for recuperation.

## CUTICURA

### FOR THE HAIR



### LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: J. NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. U.S. agent: J. C. F. & S. Co., 10, N. 2nd St., New York, N.Y.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

### MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, < > FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

### Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## Ship Chandlery.

### Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

## Can Be Found At E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Read the Advertiser.

## INSURANCE.

### Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

### Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

### British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

### J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

### Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

### German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

### North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 3,330,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 38,330,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

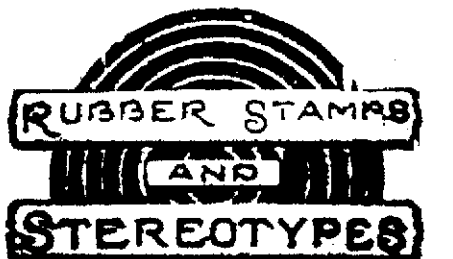
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

### North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898.  
£13,958,968.  
1—Authorized Capital—£1,000,000  
2—Reserve Fund—£2,750,000  
3—Paid up Capital—£87,500 0 0  
4—Fire Funds—£2,750,000 7 11  
5—Life and Annuity Funds—£10,807,000 17 11  
£13,958,968 5 10  
Revenue Fire Branch—£1,500,000 5 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity—£1,415,242 18 3  
£2,915,242 5 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 15.  
Am. schr. Jesse Minor, Wm. Whitney, from Eureka, August 26: 277,311 feet lumber, 300,000 shingles, 5 bbls. beet.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tuleit, from Kapaa, September 14: 260 bags rice, 25 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Waiateale, Green, from Kilauea, September 14: no freight, 1 deck passenger.  
Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, from Sydney, via Auckland, 11 days, 22 hrs. and 22 min., and Apla: pass. and mdee. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.  
Stmr. Noeuan, Wyman, 9 hrs. from Keanapali: 4,100 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, from Yokohama: pass. and mdee. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Saturday, September 16.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makawell, Sept. 15: 82 bags taro, 24 car wheels, 10 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Iwalehi, Thompson, from Kukuhae, Sept. 15: 4,760 bags sugar, 37 bags coffee, 48 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Kaunakakai, Sept. 15: 10 bags, 1 horse.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 49 cattle, 252 sheep, 401 sks. potatoes, 113 sks. corn, 41 hides, 226 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, 8 hrs. from Molokai.  
U. S. S. Columbia, Dobson, 8 days from San Francisco.

Sunday, September 17.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Pederson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 25 cattle to Metropolitan Meat Co.  
Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Waimea: 15 bags rice, 63 bags taro, 23 bbls. green hides, 90 bags feed.  
Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 176 sks. taro, 289 sks. potatoes, 221 sks. corn, 40 sks. seed cane, 55 hogs, 1 horse, 96 pkgs. sundries.  
Br. schr. Egeria, Smyth, from a cable-survey cruise southward.  
Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, 17 days from San Francisco: mdee. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Monday, September 18.  
Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, Sept. 12: merchandise and passengers, to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, 24 days from Tacoma: lumber, to Callan Bros.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 15.  
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.  
Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco.

Saturday, September 16.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.  
Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, Portland.  
Am. stmr. Elihu Thomson, Whitney, Seattle.

Monday, September 18.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, Kahalepapa.  
U. S. S. Columbia, Dobson, Manila.

## ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Sailed, Sept. 15, Am. bkt. George C. Perkins, Maas, for Tacoma, in ballast to load lumber for the Hilo Mercantile Co.  
Hilo—Arrived, Sept. 11, Haw. bk. Falls of Clyde, from San Francisco.  
Kahului—Sailed, Sept. 13, Am. bkt. Geneva in ballast for Tacoma, in port, Am. bk. John Smith, discharging.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 6, bk. H. Hackfeld, from Honolulu, bk. C. D. Bryant, from Honolulu, schr. Mary E. Foster from Honolulu; Sept. 7, U. S. stmr. Sheridan from Manila, bk. Edward May from Hilo, by Roderick Dhu from Hilo. Sailed, Sept. 6, bk. Colusa for Kahului, bk. R. P. Rithet for Honolulu; Sept. 7, bk. Amy Turner for Hilo, bk. Ceylon for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, Sept. 5, stmr. City of Peking from Honolulu; Sept. 6, stmr. Gaelic from Honolulu.  
EUREKA—Sailed, Sept. 7, schr. Mary Dore for Kahului.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 8, sh. Euterpe, from Honolulu.  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Sept. 7, sh. S. P. Hitchcock from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 9, brig W. G. Irwin, from Honolulu.  
TACOMA—Sailed, Sept. 10, bkt. Eureka for Honolulu.

PORT LUDLOW—Arrived, Sept. 10, schr. Okanagan from Honolulu.  
REEDY ISLAND—Passed up, Sept. 11, sh. A. J. Fuller from Hilo for Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.—Sailed, Sept. 11, bkt. Newsboy for Kahului.  
LUDLOW—Sailed, Sept. 8, bkt. Kikikita for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—In port, Sept. 9, bkt. Kikikita for Honolulu. Arrived, Sept. 10, schr. Okanagan from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 10, bkt. Kikikita for Honolulu, schr. Endeavor for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Sept. 11, U. S. stmr. Senator from Honolulu.  
YOKOHAMA—Arrived previous to Sept. 12, stmr. Hongkong Maru from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 10, stmr. America Maru, for Honolulu (bunker of coal has been on fire).

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Passed up, Sept. 8, sh. A. J. Fuller from Hilo.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

George Curtis, Am. sh., 1,680 tons—Pass. and mdee. San Francisco to Honolulu in Planters line, by Welch & Co.  
Larline, Am. bg., 336 tons (at San Francisco)—Returns to Kahului.  
Mary E. Foster, Am. schr. 823 tons—Pass. and mdee. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.  
C. D. Bryant, Am. bk. 823 tons—Coal from Nahaime to Hawaiian Islands, by Williams, Dimond & Co.  
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk., 1,397 tons—Pass. and mdee. San Francisco to Hilo, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Sydney, Auckland and Apla, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—For Honolulu—A. McKillop, A. Forsyth, F. Graham, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Rawell, Through—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donald, G. V. Evers, J. W. Jarman, T. S. Franchomme, C. E. K. Thompson, E. T. Nicholson, Ayre Smith, G. Cockton, E. Martelli, G. P. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Lock, Mrs. H. S. Chipman, J. R. Bainton, John Allen, Miss Miller, J. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilcox, Capt. T. G. Taylor, Wm. S. Evers, P. Flischl, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shainwald, W. E. Cumback, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McKell and child, Lieut. C. H. Hayes, U.S.N.; W. J. Moxham, Capt. Barneson, G. A. Henry, O. H. Hyman, W. H. Orchard, R. Rotherham, Mr. and Mrs. Barradale, Adley Wilson, J. W. Winton, J. A. Peck, Col. Geo. Bell, Mrs. Barr, Mr. Barr, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Colson, Mr. Keiller, Mr. Drake, Mr. Scott, Mr. McGown, A. G. Robinson, Mr. Burson, Jas. Welsh, J. F. Southard, J. L. Wadell, A. Dick, Jas. T. Waters, T. A. Hughes, J. Hurst, T. H. C. Hill, G. L. Taylor, Jno. Martin, D. Thompson, Mrs. Moore and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scott, O. Knopsch, D. Halliday, Mr. Pellett, A. Mackay, E. C. Honeck.

From Keanapali, per stmr. Noeuan, September 15.—J. T. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, and 1 deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, September 12.—O. F. Peterson and 12 on deck.  
From Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 17.—Mrs. Philfer and 2 children, Mrs. Nalpo, David Eldredge, Jr., H. Martinson, M. H. Simerson, Mrs. Webster, S. E. Taylor, J. Taylor, Miss Baber, Miss Cooke, A. Adams, M. Petty, Yau Kee, J. W. Hall, W. H. Hayseiden, Miss Gibson, Tong Keung and wife, Masters Searies (2), O. Nanapi, and 40 deck.

From Kahalepapa, per stmr. Kilauea Hou, September 15.—J. M. Oat.  
From Makawell, per stmr. Mikahala, September 15.—Mr. McDonald and 10 deck passengers.

From Kukuhae, per stmr. Iwalehi, September 15.—F. Kapaa, Mrs. Hamilton and 22 deck passengers.  
From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, September 15.—W. R. Reilly, M. M. Johnson, W. Rapp and 3 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per bark Annie Johnson, September 17.—A. A. Cross, Mrs. Geo. Robinson.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 17.—Volcano—Kraft von Boluhausen, Miss C. F. Smith, Miss F. Smith, B. F. Beardmore, W. A. Evans, G. R. Harrison, Way Ports—E. D. Baldwin, Quini, Mrs. Mary Souza, Mrs. Geo. Eberlin, C. A. Galbraith, Mrs. P. Peck, W. C. Sea, C. H. W. Hitchcock, Miss S. Peck, Miss E. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Peter Lee and wife, Miss Huanani Lee, Col. G. F. Little, W. S. Wise, J. Gillis, S. Masui, Miss E. Stupleben, Isaac Rotenberg, E. Madden, R. R. Sant, J. H. Jones, and 113 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 17.—Rev. J. M. Lydgate and wife, G. Goodacre and wife, E. Broadbent and wife, C. A. Doyle, C. Creighton, A. G. Correa, S. H. Comstock, J. L. Koulikou, H. P. Walton, Judge W. L. Stanley, Clive Davies, A. McBryde, Judge W. F. Frear, W. R. Brown, Mrs. J. K. Farley, Miss A. Clark, Miss N. Josiah, D. H. Case, M. D. Monahan, D. Donaldson, E. B. McClanahan, S. N. Norrie, C. J. Pishel, Miss E. Goodacre, J. F. Debut, P. Higgins, Li Cheung, Ah On, C. Nang, J. Tanaka, T. McCants Stewart, and 8 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Nippon Maru, September 18.—For Honolulu—Mrs. A. Wilhoit and child, Roger Chickering, Mrs. E. D. Tenney and 2 children and servant, Jos. C. Raas, Mrs. Jos. C. Raas, nurse and sons, F. Stern, Henry Pearce, B. B. Kinkade, A. D. Harrison, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, 2 children and servant, Henry St. Goar, Mrs. Henry St. Goar, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, J. T. Standing, J. W. Rankins, Chas. S. Desky, Mrs. Chas. S. Desky, Miss Florence Desky, Mrs. Holden, C. F. Waldeyer, Mrs. T. C. Drake, John D. Holt, Miss Ellen Holt, Miss Lily Blum, E. H. Lucas, Dr. Dinagar, H. J. Everett, Mrs. F. G. Snow, C. Castendyk, Mrs. E. Lyons, H. P. Eakin, R. P. Hule, Through—For Yokohama—Mrs. M. L. Allen, H. Hira, T. Yamaba, W. H. Wakefield, Mrs. W. H. Wakefield, For Shanghai—M. F. Patterson, For Hongkong—F. Marsland, Mrs. F. Zumblo, Gen. Count Revettlow, Dr. Pfuger, Gen. Baron Von Korff, August Mayer, Mr. Beckman, J. Gerlach, Mr. Hanitzschober, Mrs. Richter, Miss Kitty Wilbur and servant, Mrs. J. Clemmons, Miss M. Stetson, Miss A. De Long, Miss M. Hyde, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Master Smith, Mrs. Flora Eilon, Miss Vera Eilon, Miss Della Clayburn, Olney Robbins, Miss I. F. Robbins, Miss E. P. Robbins, Miss Cairra Robbins, C. Graves, B. C. Roberts, C. F. Davis, A. L. Young, Albert Raas, Mrs. C. F. Snow and infant.

## Departed.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, September 15.—C. Ahm.

For Koloa, Eleale and Makawell, per stmr. Ke An Hou, September 14.—L. Kahlbaum and wife.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—M. C. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Mary Burns and child, J. H. Love, J. L. McDonald, R. W. Anderson, H. Wendte, Miss D. Kerr, Miss G. Morton, Mrs. Z. K. Meyer, Miss G. Smith, Miss A. Barthrop, Mrs. Gustav Aubertin, Arthur E. Corder, James H. Love, Mrs. Molr, Mrs. D. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Ronald Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, Miss McMillan, G. A. Dauphery and daughter, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and child, Mrs. F. Grondell, O. R. Morgan, Miss Maggie Moore, Osgood Moore, Miss Corcoran, Ethel Bashford, L. Branscombe, Gladys Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. Esmeilton, H. R. Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Alex. Cochrane, W. J. Townsend, C. Lyndon, F. Thompson, Percy Ward, Mr. Fydney, H. B. Larzere, S. M. Brooks, Mr. Marion, W. H. Bailey, Ed. Bailey, Mr. McPhee, F. L. Dorich, and 19 steerage.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, September 18.—E. Lindermann, Loo Ooon.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The America Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha caught fire in her coal bunker at Yokohama September 9. The fire was extinguished and the America sailed for this port.

The New Zealand Shipping Company has purchased the good-will and contracts of the Australian-Canadian line, together with the steamers Warrimoo, Aorangi and Mowera, for \$245,000, and will continue the present service.

The cable-survey ship Egeria anchored Walkiki of the tug Irwinds in Naval Row yesterday afternoon from a cruise about 700 miles southward from Kealeakua Bay towards Fanning's Island. She took soundings every twenty miles and on her return soundings each day. She remained off shore the greater part of yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The Roderick Dhu, Captain Johnson, one of the fastest of the sugar fleet, arrived yesterday, twenty-two days from Hilo. When ten days out, Seaman Johnson fell from the foretopgallant yard, catching in the stays, and broke a collar-bone, besides receiving other injuries. The accident happened in a storm which lasted thirty-six hours.

The Toyo Kisen liner Nippon Maru docked at Pacific Mail wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from San Francisco and will sail for Oriental ports at 10 o'clock this morning. The Nippon Maru is now making fine trips with the following officers: J. F. Allen, commander; N. Tate, chief officer; Wm. Duncan, chief engineer; John Piver, purser; H. M. Fine, M.D., surgeon; L. M. Ver Mehr, freight clerk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The dissatisfaction among the longshoremen on the salmon-packers' vessels spread yesterday to the sugar fleet. The men demanded a raise from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and yesterday at 1 o'clock they went to work at the figure demanded. The sugar packets Roderick Dhu and Edward May, which were discharging at Oakland, gave in immediately, and work on them was not delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Captain George S. Calhoun of the bark R. P. Rithet takes command of the ship George Curtis, which has just been added to the Welch & Co.'s fleet. Captain E. P. Drew of the bark Andrew Welch will command the Rithet. Captain Andrew McPhail, who was formerly chief officer of the Andrew Welch and who took the yacht La Paloma to Honolulu, will be the new master of the Andrew Welch. Captain Bender, late of the schooner Amy Turner, will take the Rithet to Honolulu, where he will turn her over to Captain Drew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Another steamer is to be launched from Hay & Wright's yard before the end of the month. It is being built for the Wilder Steamship Company and is to be known as the Kaluani. She is 150 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth of beam and 12 feet in depth of hold. She will run in the inter-island trade. Still another vessel is to be turned out from the same yard this month. She is a 4-masted schooner, built for Martin Sanders & Co. She is 182 1/2 feet in length, 37 1/2 breadth of beam and 12 1/2 feet in depth of hold. She will be launched about the 23d inst.

## ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Greater than the Great Eastern, sheltering between her decks the population of a village, the White Star liner Oceanic swung out of the Mersey tonight on her maiden trip across the Atlantic.

On the pier from which her tenders transferred passengers and their friends was a crowd greater than any attracted by a mere merchantman since the Great Eastern started, half a century ago, on the voyage immortalized by Jules Verne.

Nothing less than the naval maneuvers has ever before brought out such a fleet of river craft as flocked, midge-like, about the towering liner. With her length of 704 feet and her tonnage of 17,000, she dwarfed everything else within view.

## BORN.

HORNER—At Kakaia, Hawaii, to the wife of Albert Horner, a son, on Sunday, September 10, 1899.

GILLILAND—In this city, September 17, 1899, to the wife of Richard L. Gilliland, a son.

LEE—In this city, Sept. 17, 1899, to the wife of Walter E. Lee, a son.

## DIED.

BROWN—At Honokaa, Hawaii, on Sept. 13, 1899, Marie Louise, the beloved infant daughter of William and Margaret M. Brown, aged 6 weeks and 4 days.

KALUA—In Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 12, 1899, Agnes Nunehiwala, beloved daughter of Judge J. W. and Mrs. Kalua, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Castle & Cooke received yesterday by the Nippon Maru the following advice in regard to the sugar market: Centrifugals declined to 4%; sale on 8th inst., 4,800 tons, to arrive, at 4%, which is the closing basis.

## TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of B. C. Greenwell with or without permission will be prosecuted. Kealeakua, Hawaii, Aug. 23, 1899. B. C. GREENWELL.

2103-1m Executrix.

## KINEI NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT, 10 per cent, or \$5.00 per share, on the assessable stock of Kihel Plantation Co. will be due and payable October 1st, 1899, by order of the directors. J. P. COOKE, Treasurer.

September 4, 1899. 2105

## COLUMBIA IN PORT BY AUTHORITY.

## United States Transport for Manila.

Has Abut Six Hundred of the New Thirty-fourth Volunteer Regiment on Board.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The United States army transport Columbia, with 560 men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteers—five companies, E, F, G, H and I, including the headquarters staff and band—is at Pacific Mail wharf coaling for Manila. It is expected she will sail late tonight, though it may be tomorrow morning before everything is in readiness for her departure. United States Quartermaster Colonel Ruhlen and Chief Clerk Officer are doing everything to give her quick despatch, which may be accomplished this evening.

The Columbia arrived from San Francisco about 4 o'clock yesterday, having been signaled off Waimanalo about 1 o'clock. The other seven companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment were left at the Presidio to follow in the transport Belgian King, which was scheduled to sail on the 15th inst. The troops on board the Columbia are in charge of Colonel L. Y. Kenyon, commanding, and Major J. Penn. The officers with him are Capt. W. D. Newbill, regimental adjutant; Lieut. Max Luna, battalion adjutant; Captains Dame, Russell, Rolfs, French and Goedeke; First Lieutenants Bracken, Heaton and Decker; Second Lieutenants Verdi, Duncan and Lansing; Captain Trueworthy, assistant surgeon, U.S.V., and Dr. White, acting assistant surgeon, U.S.V.

Capt. Brewster of the Ninth United States Infantry is acting quartermaster and commissary of the Columbia. Two civilian clerks accompany him. Colonel Kenyon has seen service in the Cuban campaign and received mention for gallantry at Porto Rico. Most of the officers on board are regular army men who have been under the Spanish fire in the past year, and two, Captain Dame and Lieutenant Max Luna, were with Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Captain Russell was a major in the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

The Columbia was formerly trading in the Portland-Hongkong trade in the Northern Pacific line. She is a 2-masted steamer of 1,815 tons net burden, and was built in Glasgow in 1883. Her officers are: Captain T. H. Dobson, First Officer D. R. Flemming, Second Officer A. J. Naylor, Third Officer H. T. Payne, Fourth Officer C. M. Noyes, Engineer J. F. Murphy; Ship's Surgeon A. C. Seeley, Purser Theo. H. Robinson.

The Columbia carries a crew of seventy men.

Fourth Officer Noyes is well known in Honolulu, having been in command of the bark Coloma, which ran between Hongkong and Portland. At one time he was master of the bark Alden Besse.

The Columbia will take on about 400 tons of coal.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| Barom. | Therm. | Wind. | Clouds. | Humidity. | Direction. |
|--------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |
| 30.0   | 78.0   | W. 10 | 100     | 85        | W. 10      |

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Day.      | High Tide. | Low Tide. | Sun.       | Moon.     |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Mon. 18   | 5:56 a.m.  | 2:45 p.m. | 9:14 a.m.  | 5:48 p.m. |
| Tue. 19   | 6:00 a.m.  | 2:42 p.m. | 9:30 a.m.  | 5:48 p.m. |
| Wed. 20   | 6:04 a.m.  | 2:39 p.m. | 9:46 a.m.  | 5:48 p.m. |
| Thurs. 21 | 6:08 a.m.  | 2:36 p.m. | 10:02 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Fri. 22   | 6:12 a.m.  | 2:33 p.m. | 10:18 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Sat. 23   | 6:16 a.m.  | 2:30 p.m. | 10:34 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Sun. 24   | 6:20 a.m.  | 2:27 p.m. | 10:50 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Mon. 25   | 6:24 a.m.  | 2:24 p.m. | 11:06 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Tue. 26   | 6:28 a.m.  | 2:21 p.m. | 11:22 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Wed. 27   | 6:32 a.m.  | 2:18 p.m. | 11:38 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Thurs. 28 | 6:36 a.m.  | 2:15 p.m. | 11:54 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Fri. 29   | 6:40 a.m.  | 2:12 p.m. | 12:10 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |
| Sat. 30   | 6:44 a.m.  | 2:09 p.m. | 12:26 a.m. | 5:48 p.m. |

Full moon on the 19th at 1:01 a. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Griev, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Griev to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. McLEAN, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Griev, deceased.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 5129

## BY AUTHORITY.

GEO. H. BAILEY, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Kilauea, Island of Maui, Vice A. F. Tarawa, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Sept. 12, 1899. 2107-31

H. BLAKE, ESQ., HAS THIS DAY been appointed Superintendent of the Koloa Water Works, vice George Goodacre, resigned. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Sept. 15, 1899. 2108-31

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Taxpayers are hereby notified that the Property Taxes for 1899 are now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts, at the times and places mentioned in the notices posted throughout the districts. Section 29, Act 51, Session Laws, 1896: "If any Property Tax shall remain unpaid after the 15th day of November in any year 10 per cent of the amount of such taxes shall be added by the assessor to the amount of such taxes at said date, and shall become and be collected as part of such taxes."

All Property Taxes not paid by November 15th will be delinquent. The Delinquent List will be published after December 1, 1899.

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor First Division, Island of Oahu, 2103-3CT

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kamekua Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kamekua Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such cases made and provided duly filed of the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, July 19, 1899. 2099-9w

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT—THIRD CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Fernandez, late of North Kona, Hawaii, Deceased Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Maria J. Fernandez, widow of the said Antonio Fernandez, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to J. Alfred Sargent, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at North Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

Hilo, August 3